NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 41

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Rousby.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—DARING DICK and THE LOST SHIP, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Bowery.—DIE DARWINIANES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, COLONEL SINN'S VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—WOMEN OF THE DAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—THE NEW MAGDALEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—LE PART DU DIABLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Mayr.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—French Opera Bouffe—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Mlle. Coralie Geoffroy.

NIBLO'S, Broadway.—A MOTHER'S PRAYER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Edwin F. Thorne.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Maccabe.

STEINWAY HALL, GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE, Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—English Opera—MARITANA, at 2 P. M.; THE TALISMAN, at 8 P. M. Miss Kellogg. Mr. Castle.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and prices lower. Gold closed at 114¼. The rates for money were unchanged, and foreign exchange steady.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL passed the House yesterday.

THE BRYANT RECEPTION being over, we gather up all the morsels of reflection this morning which remained after the feast, and henceforth the story is history.

THE SUFFERINGS of the poor must be intense this weather. The severity of the cold, added to hunger, must be too much for some to bear, and we fear there may be many deaths from privation. Now is the time for ward committees to organize and for the really charitable citizens who have the means at their command to come forward to the aid of their unhappy fellow creatures.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE which the President has sent to the Senate was not referred yesterday, but it was the theme of general remark at the capital. In the few minutes given to it in the Senate Mr. Thurman characterized it as extraordinary and astounding, and it seems it was solely the President's work. General Grant has found a policy at last; but it is not one which is likely to receive the sanction of the country, and the Message will be the subject of a very lively debate in the Senate.

FISH CULTURE is beginning to attract a great deal of attention in this country, and our report of the proceedings of the American Association yesterday will be read with interest. Mr. Roosevelt, the President, had many reasons to congratulate his fellow members upon the work of the last year, for everywhere the efforts of the fish culturists have met with success, and if the work goes on our rivers and streams will soon be better stocked even than when there was no one except the savage to fish in American waters.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.—The Cheap Transportation Company of New York discussed a number of interesting questions at their meeting yesterday, among them discriminating tariffs on Western freight against this city and the sale of the lateral canals in this State. The Company also urges Congress to grant the necessary appropriation for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate. These matters so vitally affect the commerce of the metropolis that we hope they will receive the attention they deserve.

The Centennial—New York's Duty and Opportunity.

The country begins to show an intelligent and zealous interest in the Centennial Exhibition. Two facts are accepted. The first is that the Centennial belongs to Philadelphia, as the home of American independence, the city of the Declaration. The second is that the celebration will be in all respects national, and commends itself to every American. It would be to demean the subject to dwell upon merely selfish advantages, but we cannot help seeing that any gain will largely accrue to New York. For this, among other reasons, we are glad that Mr. Goshorn, the Director General, has addressed Governor Tilden. We see no force in the criticisms made upon this letter, that it is vague and unintelligible. The Centennial people are not mendicants asking for aid, but brothers asking brotherly association, to the end that the common glory of the Republic will be served. Now that there is no shadow of a pretext that Mr. Goshorn and his friends crave federal patronage, in the way of a subsidy, it is unwise to discourage any attempt to arouse and invigorate the fraternity of the States. It is the most natural thing in the world that the chief commissioner of the Centennial should approach the Chief Magistrate of New York and ask not so much for sympathy as co-operation, in order to give due prominence to the products and fabrics of New York herself. It is perfectly in accordance with good taste and propriety that the suggestions should be made in a general way. Had Mr. Goshorn been more precise it would have been intrusive. He called Governor Tilden's attention to the subject and left it for him to determine on the mode in which New York will co-operate.

We cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the Governor will call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and that it will take some affirmative action—the more decided and liberal the better. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has acted with great liberality. When was there a better opportunity for New York, acting through her Executive and General Assembly, to do a graceful and patriotic and withal a politic thing than now and just here? Never has the Empire State had a better chance of demonstrating her serene repudiation of all local jealousy and rivalry. What we press as matter of duty and interest on the city of New York we urge with stronger emphasis on the State. Curiously enough, too, the democratic Governor of a great State has a chance by a timely expression of his interest in the matter to do that which the President of the United States, supposed to be so much more potential, has failed to accomplish. Time and again has President Grant called the attention of his nominal majority at Washington to this subject, and as little attention has been paid to it as to his urgency about Louisiana. The charter and the invitation to foreign nations is all the federal Executive has been able to extort.

Here, then, is Governor Tilden's opportunity. He, the Governor of a single State, can largely aid in making the Centennial a success. He, too, is one of those trained, educated men—a student, not a superficial West Point one, or a reader of dime novels and poor periodicals in a frontier camp, but a student of our classic history. He knows—no one better—what its records and its traditions are. He knows what a great event in the past was American independence, and he is too loyal to the faith that once was in us—reverential faith in the patriotism of the men of the Revolution—to be willing that the century which saw its birth should not celebrate its glorious centennial maturity. In another respect Governor Tilden stands on higher ground and acts from a more effective position than does his competitor, the federal President. He is the representative of political, and, especially, of pecuniary integrity, and, in its true sense, of reform. If ever there was an enterprise which, down to this time, has been conducted on a sound, economical basis and with scrupulous integrity, it is this Philadelphia one. There is not, and there never has been, the faintest flavor of jobbery about it, and Governor Tilden, in wheeling into line by his influence the great Commonwealth he as Executive represents, will give countenance to an undertaking which, in all its relations, is as pure as it may be impressive.

As we have said, it almost demeans a theme like this to narrow it to selfish considerations. We commend them to the Governor, because, as the guardian of the interests of the State, he will not be insensible to whatever will bring advantage to it. But there can be no selfish considerations in the Centennial. We ask the nations of the world to come and see what we have done in a hundred years; how we have discharged our stewardship. In the louder achievements of a people we have done a great deal. We have made wars and sent out armies and fleets, and paid our tribute to the bloody splendor of military renown. We have added Gettysburg and Antietam to the galaxy which embraces Blenheim, Austerlitz and Waterloo. We are a prouder, a more secure, we fear also a more truculent people, because of these brilliant but sad achievements. Have we done anything else but talk and quarrel? Have we given nothing to the civilization, the humanity and the peace of mankind? Is the world any better because of the commonwealths which in a hundred years have risen from prairie and forest desolation to rival the greatness of Rome? Is it true, as an illustrious critic has said, that we have not been growing but swelling all this time—that our growths are the indications of diseased conditions, making healthy empire impossible? These are the questions that we will have an opportunity of answering at the Centennial; and there is no American Commonwealth that is not concerned in the answer.

New York especially should exult in what she has done. One hundred years ago, when these States began the experiment of independent housekeeping, New York was only fifth in advantages and possessions. Virginia proudly led the way, which she was to surrender within the first half century. Pennsylvania was second, the place she has always held, except when, for a moment, Virginia disputed her claim. North Carolina and Massachusetts preceded us. How is it, then, that within fifty years we took the first place; that we have held it; that Massachusetts has become seventh, yielding to her lusty sisters of the Mississippi Valley, while Virginia, shorn of her glory by the rude edge of the sword, is only tenth, and North Carolina, paralyzed by slavery and bruised by rebellion, sits between Michigan and Wisconsin, fourteenth in the list? There could be no prouder record, and New York should gladly welcome the opportunity of showing to the world and to her sister States by what stages she achieved in the first century of our Union her imperial rank. In this respect, therefore, the Centennial appeals to our State and city pride. Let us show what we have done. Here are our mineral and farm productions, our achievements in manufactures, arts, science, education and commerce—here are our railways, our canals, our schools, our public institutions, our newspapers, our great cities, and this our metropolis, queen of them all. Surely these must find a place in this mighty display, that the world may see the evidence of our hundred years of effort and prosperity, and learn whatever lesson it may contain.

We repeat, therefore, that New York cannot answer too promptly the invitation of Mr. Goshorn. We must not be laggard in this gathering of the States, nor must we be unmindful of what is due to our State pride and our self-respect. What we do must be done at once, in a generous, neighborly, friendly way. Let New York answer through her Governor that she will take part in the Centennial; that she will come with her trophies to show what she has contributed to the prosperity of the Union. What is to be well done must be promptly done. Already, possessed by other cares, we have lingered too long. Unless we act now we shall only make a sad display when the time comes—a display altogether unworthy. We profoundly trust, therefore, that the Governor will promptly answer the invitation of the Director General, and that our Commonwealth will do her part in the work so as to redound to her own fame and the success of the patriotic undertaking.

Rapid Transit.

The committee of the Society of Engineers are discussing the question of rapid transit. This is another step in the discussion which we trust will bear fruit in the achievement of a feasible and perfect plan. We have had committees in the House and Senate, public and private meetings of citizens, a Message from the Mayor, more discussions in the Board of Aldermen, inventions without number, experiments at home and abroad. The opinions of General Graham we print to-day, and inasmuch as the problem is one of practical engineering we should look with interest for the conclusions of the Society of Engineers. Our hope is that this body will give us something practical, some real, tangible point that will satisfy the wishes of the general public who will use the line and of the financial public who will build it. We say the financial public, because it is clear that any rapid transit scheme whatever will cost a good sum of money. To be successful it should offer capitalists a reasonable assurance that the investment will pay. This financial problem makes us question the wisdom of any plan which involves the purchase of costly real estate or rights of way. The burden of this expenditure would destroy the value of any facilities supplied by existing railways. A successful rapid transit road will not be one plan or another. We have little doubt when the road is built it will be an elevated railway, a viaduct, a depressed road and a tunnel, as the peculiar formation of this island is such that we do not see how any road can be built that will not assume each of these forms. Nor can we have a successful road that ignores the shape and natural features of the island. We must remember how our population is distributed. There are two great divisions—one tending toward the Hudson and the other toward the Harlem. We cannot ignore one for the other. For this reason we question the wisdom of what is called a backbone road, with its ribs of side lines. A successful road must recognize the habits of our people. Our business men ebb and flow like the tides in our harbor, and the facilities that would be ample for carrying passengers at noon would be inadequate in the morning and after the banks are closed. No road could long remain solvent unless it could accommodate all the travel. To do this successfully there must be a succession of trains so close to one another as to be almost continuous, a consideration that evidently points toward cars and engines that shall be lightly constructed. We must also remember that we have a kind of rapid transit on the east side from Forty-second street, and another on the west side, higher up. The effect of these fragmentary lines on the property beyond the city limits sufficiently illustrates a view of the rapid transit question. In the conveniences they offer there is a deeply forcible argument in favor of steam railway extension to the City Hall and the Battery.

These are the different points upon which we are anxious to hear from the engineers. As we have said, the first question is that of engineering; the second, of finances. If a good, substantial and cheap road can be planned money will be found to build it.

THE SPANISH WAR.—Conflicting accounts come to us from Spain of the successes obtained by the contending armies in the field. If we can put any faith in Don Carlos, his "poor little cousin's" prospects are not by any means cheering. No confirmation has yet reached us of the capture of Estella. The sudden return of the young King to Madrid, coupled with the admitted check received by the left wing of his army, may mean that the forward movement has again failed. The suspension of active operations and the fortification of the points already in the possession of the Alfonsist army may also be part of a deliberate plan to hem the insurrection in. It is evident that the fighting has been severe and the loss of life heavy. Even if the Carlists have won a victory their success can only be temporary, for they are now confronted with a form of government which can afford to continue the struggle for years, if need be. It would be better for Spain and humanity if the Carlists had been finally routed.

CROSSING THE EAST RIVER.—Fewer persons crossed the East River on the ice yesterday than it was to be expected would undertake this dangerous feat. This is something to rejoice over, as it is an evidence of a decrease in the number of those who wish to do foolish and hazardous things that they may boast about them. By the way, it would be a good rule not to confide too much in the judgment of a man who acknowledges that he has crossed on the ice from New York to Brooklyn.

Mr. Stoughton's Reply to Mr. Curtis.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton, one of the most eminent members of the New York Bar, replies in our columns this morning to the letter of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, another distinguished democratic lawyer, which we published on Monday. Mr. Stoughton holds substantially the same views on the particular feature of the Louisiana case which he discusses that have been constantly maintained by the HERALD; but we should have been equally willing to print his communication if he had dissented from our opinions. The public judgment on important questions is assisted by seeing the best that can be said by able reasoners on both sides. The fact that democratic lawyers of the highest professional standing differ with one another respecting the powers of the federal government in emergencies like that which has arisen in Louisiana proves that the subject is not free from difficulties, and that the law on it is as yet unsettled. During the autumn the HERALD was the vehicle of a controversy on another branch of the same subject between democratic lawyers of the highest ability and distinction, a controversy in which Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Judge Black bore leading parts and held differing views. That dispute related to the powers of the President, and was an admirable display of legal acumen. The present conflict between democratic lawyers relates to the powers of Congress. We are confident that the progress of the discussion will satisfy the legal mind of the country that the opinion of Mr. Stoughton is substantially correct.

This seems a fit occasion for recalling the views of Mr. Calhoun on the very point which divides Mr. Curtis and Mr. Stoughton. Mr. Calhoun, the chief apostle of State rights, was the acutest logician and one of the most masterly reasoners on constitutional questions among our illustrious statesmen. This foremost champion of State rights maintained, with invincible force of reasoning, the duty of the federal government to interpose its authority and protect the States against usurping rulers. There may be found, in the sixth volume of his works, a letter of Mr. Calhoun, in which he discusses, with greater acumen than any other writer has brought to the same subject, the scope of that part of the constitution which he calls "the guarantee section." He does not at all agree with Mr. Curtis that the federal government cannot intervene in the domestic affairs of a State except on a call of the State authorities. The guarantee section contains three separate provisions—one protecting the States against invasion, one against domestic violence and the other against the usurpation of rulers. "In order," says Mr. Calhoun, "to form a true conception of the mode in which they were intended to act and to place a correct construction on the guarantees, it will be necessary to inquire what are the quarters from which the peace, safety and liberty of the States may be endangered and against which the guarantees were intended to protect them. They may be, in the first place, from force or violence from within, against which the guarantee of protection against domestic violence is clearly intended. They may be, in the second place, from hostile attacks from without, and against which the guarantee against invasion is as clearly intended. And, finally, they may be from the ambition and usurpation of their governments, or rather rulers, against which the guarantee of a republican form of government is intended, as I hold and shall hereafter show, as a protection." Instead of jumbling the guarantees together and confusing the subject, Mr. Calhoun carefully points out the separate operation of each. Passing over his discussion of the two which are not relevant to the present discussion, we will introduce a short extract bearing on the guarantee of a republican form of government. It will be seen that the State rights doctrine, as Mr. Calhoun held it, falls very far short of the extreme view of Mr. Curtis. Here is a part of what Mr. Calhoun says on the guarantee of a republican form of government:—"I hold that, according to its true construction, its object is the reverse of that of protection against domestic violence; and that, instead of being intended to protect the governments of the States, it is intended to protect each State against its government, or, more strictly, against the ambition or usurpation of its rulers. That the objects of the constitution, to which the guarantees refer—and liberty more especially—may be endangered and destroyed by rulers will not be denied. * * * If it be added that, without this construction, the guarantees would utterly fail to protect the States against the attempts of ambition and usurpation on the part of rulers (the danger above all others to which free governments are exposed), it would seem to follow irresistibly, under the rule I have laid down, that the construction I have placed on the provision as to the object of the guarantee is the true one. But if doubts should still remain, the fact that it fully explains why the provision which requires the application of the State in the case of the guarantee against domestic violence is omitted would place it beyond controversy; for it would be a perfect absurdity to require that the party against which the guarantee is intended to protect should make application to be protected against itself."

"THE SHAUGHRAUN" IN COURT.—A motion made in the United States Court yesterday by Mr. Boucicault to restrain Mr. Hart from continuing the performance of "The Skibbeeah," which is claimed to be a piracy of his popular play, "The Shaughraun," threw some light on the way in which successful plays are constructed. The pleadings of the defence are certainly very curious, and should they prove that they drew their materials from the same source as did Mr. Boucicault the question will still have to be settled by the law how much the new form imparted by the dramatic author to these materials made them his property. In the decision is involved the vast copyright interest of the country, and the result will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

FIRES IN THE CITY.—A noticeable increase in fires has taken place since the severe cold weather set in, due, no doubt, to reckless efforts to secure greater comfort. It is perhaps useless to preach on this subject. The danger from the excessive and careless use of fire is obvious, and yet, as soon as the cold weather sets in, all precautions in the use of this fatal element seem to be thrown aside. Yesterday a large number of fires occurred in the city, one of them with fatal results. There appears to have been no lack of energy or courage in the efforts to save both life and property.

Amenities of St. Valentine's Day.

Have those times forever passed when the most delicate expression of a young man's admiration for a young lady lay in sending her once a year an expensive and elegant valentine? The paper was miraculously filigreed and embossed. A minimum of picture was enclosed in a maximum of frame. Impossible nymphs were shown reclining beneath unrealizable foliage. Preposterous mottoes did duty for poetry. Adoration wriggled and writhed through doggerel. Screens and curtains of embroidered paper revealed, when uplifted, infinitesimal scenes of gold-and-tissue enchantment. The paper was infinitely more poetical than the prosody with which it was emblazoned. If neither appealed to a very high order of intelligence both made an onset at the heart. They were the very cream of sentimentalism, the coxcombry of passion. No wonder that Araminta, who had a soft bosom, and brains which, we are afraid, betrayed a similar want of density, believed herself the most worshipped and the most worthy to be worshipped of her sex. No wonder that Alphonso considered that he had done the chivalrous thing, and did not regret the five or ten dollars for that efflorescence of the stationer's art.

But now a change has come over the spirit of St. Valentine's Day. The sentimental valentine has almost dwindled into a tradition. Nobody sends it, excepting fools and children, and perhaps a few old bachelors who are to be placed somewhere between the two. The only kind of valentine which to-day has a solid existence is the comic one. That still holds place because of the opportunity it provides to malice, satire and ridicule. If we could obtain correct statistics of purchasers we should perhaps find that not a few adults employ this ingenious method of venting their vindictiveness. Decency forbids that Jones should tell Smith to his face that he is a common drunkard; but it cannot prevent him mailing him a valentine representing him with a very red nose and an empty brandy bottle. The sweet amenities of life render it impossible for Green to taunt Brown with having had a mother who took in washing; but it is eminently admissible for Green to send Brown some anonymous rhymes about soapsuds, accompanied with a highly colored illustration representing Mrs. Brown, *mère*, over the tub. Mr. Thompson dare not inform his landlady that her terms are high and living low; but he can send her, without detection, some satirical verses on hash, which will be a superb indemnification for the punctual payment she injuriously insists upon.

St. Valentine's Day is, then, an annual escape-valve for the malice and uncharitableness of close acquaintances. It affords us an easy method for wounding our neighbor's sensibilities without being found out. Yet even in this respect it is steadily on the decline, and ere long must take its place among the ghosts of dead institutions, and it is a ghost which no one need care to materialize and make tangible again. It has had its golden hours and has contributed in bygone times to the smiles and blushes and happy tears of innocent maidens and susceptible spinsters. Its sentimental side has too much of Arcadian simplicity and rustic ingenuousness to suit this rattling locomotive age. Let it therefore take its place beside All Hallow E'en and other spectral institutions which come stealing quietly out to us once a year from behind the tapestry of tradition, till at last they melt into airy nothing and are lost in the blue mists of time. No sensible adult sends a serious or sentimental valentine nowadays excepting from a reason similar to that which may lead him to choose a stage coach in preference to the steam car. There is something reverential and antique in the flavor. The most radical among us do not always refuse a passing tribute to a custom our forefathers were not too wise to love.

The Water Color Exhibition.

Nowhere is the art progress of America more clearly marked than in the wonderful strides made by our native artists in the production of water color drawings. It is only a few years since this delightful branch of art began to receive the attention which its many beauties merit, yet the progress made has been greater in proportion than has been made in kindred departments of art. There has been, it is true, a forward movement along the whole line, consequent upon the active competition with the foreign art so lavishly introduced by dealers. But it is among the water colorists that most energy and enthusiasm have been shown. Fighting against many obstacles they have never despaired, but kept well aloft their banner, and now that the steep slopes of popular indifference and professional hostility have been climbed those who took part in the good fight can look back with infinite satisfaction on what has been accomplished by years of struggle and perseverance. The eighth annual exhibition of the Water Color Society is a credit to American art. Native and foreign works are subjected to searching comparison, and the result is by no means so disheartening as it might be. We are still far behind the best European schools, but the average merit of the American water color drawings is not far below the standard of the French and English schools. This in itself is an immense stride, and points to the greater possibilities in the future. The Water Color Society has had many difficulties to contend against, not the least among them being the coldness and indifference of the public to the water color medium. There existed a prejudice against the permanency of this class of art, which was the outgrowth of want of acquaintance with artistic methods. People have at last come to understand that the water color will not fade from sight in a few years, and recognize that its permanence excels that of oil painting, in addition to its greater delicacy. How much public sentiment has changed is best shown in the fact that a large proportion of the pictures in the present collection have been already purchased. In fact, the sale has been unprecedented, notwithstanding the dulness of the times. Something like ten thousand dollars have passed into the pockets of the artists out of this exhibition, and no doubt the effect of such liberal patronage will be seen in the increased energy and enthusiasm with which artists will devote themselves to the production of works in this delightful medium. We regret to notice the frequent and seemingly growing use of body color and the crayon, which is a departure from the true aim of water color drawing. It is particularly noticeable in the French and English schools. Some of our native artists have had recourse to this method, which we think ought to be discouraged. The best work in water color is now done by the Italian and Spanish artists, and they do their work honestly without seeking outside for any reinforcement of their color. The Water Color Society can do good service in discouraging the growth of this injurious practice amongst American artists.

Patent Rights.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in a recent debate, called attention to the jobbery on the part of persons interested in patent rights, "Look," he said, "at it in regard to sewing machines. Here is a machine in which the poor people all over the country are interested, that does not cost in its most expensive form more than fifteen dollars, and yet it is sold for seventy-five or eighty dollars. Every year comes in some inventor—as he calls himself—puts in some little addition to the original patent, and he gets seven years more; and at the end of this seven years, seven years more. Our patent rights were intended to terminate at a short period, so that the public should be benefited by them. I think the sewing machine business is one of the most glaring systems of wrong in the country."

This illustration of Senator Cameron's was made in the course of a debate on the Steamboat law, recently under discussion in the Senate. We do not observe that the observations of the Senator provoked any response, but the point he made is one deserving of consideration. The sewing machine lobby has been one of the most efficient in Washington. We have no doubt it is so to-day. It represents an interest that has made vast sums of money by skilful manipulations of the patent laws and by other influences to such an extent that, as the Senator says, an instrument that has become a necessity to every family is taxed two or three hundred per cent by a combination of monopolists. Now, we are far from saying that when a man like Howe invents a sewing machine he should not have a proper reward for his genius and industry. We believe that such men are public benefactors, and that they should be rewarded in the most liberal manner; but this should not become a tax on the people, as is the case with the sewing machines. We trust that, now the matter has been brought to the attention of Congress and the country, the whole business will be investigated. There is no reason why sewing machines should not be sold here as cheaply as in Europe.

A COMPROMISE between the radicals and conservatives in Louisiana it seems has been effected and it remains to the committee of the House of Representatives to sanction it and give it force. The terms appear to be that Kellogg is to be undisturbed as Governor, and all the conservatives really elected to the Legislature are to be allowed to take their seats. If these terms are correctly stated the people of Louisiana have purchased their confessed rights at the price of Kellogg's retaining an office to which they believe he was not elected. If they prefer to pay this price for the sake of peace no objection can be urged to it; but no fair-minded man in the North would force it upon them unless they can accept it fully and completely as the best thing to be done under the circumstances.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, is registered at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robert Browning will soon publish a poem, entitled "Aristophanes' Apology."

Robert Browning is said to worship the nobility, and is considered rather a prig.

General Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., is sojourning at the St. James Hotel.

Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins arrived at the St. James Hotel last evening from Albany.

Ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Frederick R. Smith, United States Navy, is staying at the New York Hotel.

It is said that the largest vases ever made in Japan were purchased by the Sultan. They are blue and white.

The latest poetic anthology is collected by a German countess, and is a collection of all the poems in honor of the rose.

Lieutenant Colonel Barton S. Alexander, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is quartered at the New York Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, son-in-law and daughter of General Sherman, are residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Among the living members of the New York Bar there are no less than sixty-five authors, including seven judges and nine ex-judges.

F. B. Patterson, of No. 32 Cedar street, will shortly publish a volume of society poems by George A. Boker, Jr., under the singular title of "Point Lace and Diamonds."

Some of our religious contemporaries are congratulating themselves that if they cannot get God in the constitution they are pretty sure to have Christians in the Senate.

Mr. Henry G. Bohn, of London, whose well known series of libraries of standard works have popularized good literature throughout the world, has finally retired from business.

The London *Athenæum* announces that Charles G. Leland has in the press a work entitled, "Fu-Sang; or the Discovery of America by the Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century."

A panoramic history of old New York, illustrated by old portraits, maps, views of buildings and landmarks, &c., with information from "the oldest inhabitant," is announced for publication by F. B. Patterson, of No. 32 Cedar street.

Interesting as the published portions of the late Charles Greville's "Memoirs" have been found, the unprinted portions is still more interesting, but is withheld for the present for the alleged reason that it would scandalize many persons now living.

They have issued a Presbyterian cook book in Philadelphia. Why Presbyterian? It was Erasmus who said, when caught eating a savory dish of meat in Lent, "Oh! I have a Catholic soul, but a Protestant stomach." Let us have orthodox cooking, by all means.

The late Mr. Michelet provided by his will that the complete edition of his works, of which he had never sold the copyright, should be prepared by his wife, who had given him much literary assistance during his life. Some of his heirs objected, and brought the subject before the tribunal at Paris, stating that it was to be apprehended that Mme. Michelet would publish with the edition writings of her own as her late husband's. The tribunal declared this objection to be unfounded, and decided that Mme. Michelet is to prepare the complete edition of the works which must be published uninterruptedly, and that the copyright for the next forty years is to be put up for sale at the price of 150,000f., which, it is expected, will be exceeded.